Messrs. Carr & Bland, Harrell's Store, New Hanover THOS. H. HOLMES, Clinton, N. C. GRIMSLEY & Co .- Wadesboro', N. C.

J. M. TATE, 53 Chambers street, New York, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Jour-

The I ust of Power as New England Understands it. Lust of power is a characteristic of man as of When it springs mainly from a sordid love of gain, it is most despicable. When power is coveted as a means of charity and philanthropy, foible at all, of the noble and great. When courtact may, in many respects, be redeemed by the absence of mean cupidity, vile appetite, low de-

rejected in peace,-the people who have so rethat south whose citizens were nearly a unit in support of the principles and policy of Jefferson

Now that "war hath smoothed its wrinkled front;" now that peace allows the people to exercise memory, reflection and judgment calmly and charge of the entire party and brings it, after many soberly, the voice of the people will soon be heard perilous adventures, into an Italian city, where a in rebuke, and its hand seen uplifted in the expulsion of the unclean from the temple of liberty.

The writing upon the wall is very visible, and the Republicans tremble. As the peril becomes its various forms-rejections, hatred, reconciliation, more and more imminent, they are excited almost &c., all showing that love is but friendship, carto madness and rave against the President and his ried to enthusiasm. supporters with unparallelled malignity and fero-

"The Union has never ceased to exist: it still exists:" so says the President; but factious Stevens and his colleagues practically declare the contrary false to professions, false to official oaths. They declare it exists in an inchoate and imperfect form, if at all, and shall so continue until the permanency of their party be secured. Reckless, the fear of loss of power drives, and will drive them to Code. wild experiments and perilous devices, if not to treason. "The 'quondam' slave must be a voter: the creature of our party, he must ever be subject to our authority. By the 'Freedmen's Bureau;' by its vigilant care and its bounties, we will secure him forever, while the agents of this institution will supply a formidable body of political propagandists in the enemy's territory. If the President resist, and if no lover of the rights of humanity-'liberty, equality and fraternity'-anticipate our action by assassination, we will impeach him. Such is their programme and so they reason.

In the name of the democracy of the Union, we say laissez aller: The Republicans will soon come to grief: what they regard as a sure support, will prove as the straw in the clutch of the drowning

him, it is true; but then, of Americans, it was they

teach the young. In all cases where the negro is concerned, the trial by jury must be denied; and a straid of the people? or has it ceased to be a straid of the people? The road seems to be undergoing repairs very fast, and we find the coaches in excellent conditions of the people? court. They must confer upon the negro social to the government-where its devotion to the in every possible way. and political equality; concede him a seat at their tables,—denied to their poor white brother,—and preparing for the next campaign? give him their daughters in marriage. They must overlook suffering and indigence, and ignorance at home, if the victims be white, that they may the better serve the black. If all this does not satisfy, they must change his skin.

will soon detect and expose shams: they will strip !! has unfortunately been mislaid before we had the spurious mantle of philanthropy from the an opportunity of reading it. shoulders of hypocrisy; and, uniting under the banner of Democracy, restore the Union of our quently 64 years of age at the time of his death .fathers to its pristine condition. The rural popu- Being the son of one of the most eminent teachlations of the south and west will act in concert ers in North Carolina-none more so-the greater for self-protection, perceiving that their common part of his own life was spent in the instruction is a barrier now to their progress, and before that \$1 upon dogs-exempting, however, one dog from taxainterest requires on their part antagonism to the of youth. As a teacher he justly acquired a dis- can be overleaped, the returning reason and paselfish policy of New England, direct bounties on tinguished reputation. codfishing, indirect bounties on manufactures, &c., &c., upon the principle that charity begins at emotions of pleasure and pain, from the Rio far shalt thou go, and no farther!" home, and that a man's first duties are to his own Grande to the Potomac. Mr. Bingham was of family and race, they will commit the destinies of foreign extraction. His father was a native of the Republic to white men, with white instincts. white affections and white virtues. You and we, reader, and every true patriot, when the day ar- anterior to the Revolutionary war. Upon the ing him with a power greater than any monarch rives, will mark it with "white chalk."

A farmer of whom we wot, not long ago aston- er's father, desired to return to England. ished a couple of ladies, after assisting them to alight from their buggy, by pointing to his house against those gentlemen with whom he was bound can scarcely be less than its political. This last it and saying, "Now you two go in and strip." The by the most intimate social ties. He strove to Republicans invite us into the Union, outside of avoid actual collision by an attempt to return which they insist we are in a somewhat different across the water. In this he was disappointed. manner: they propose that we shall strip before we and soon found himself at the head of the lovalcemo in. To this we demur. As we are already ef- ists, confronting face to face those friends whom fectually stripped, further stripping can scarce he had tried to avoid. mean less than flaying. Let us not, however, de- At the battle of Elizabethtown, which was lican candidate for President in 1868?-Ohio spond. Emerging from a bloody war, sadder but fought in July 1781, the tories were commanded Statesman.

wiser men, we are ready and eager to restore past by Col. Slingsby, while the whigs were led by Col. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE relations between the south and the north—the Thomas Brown. This engagement was charactersouth and the Union; and we are well assured that liesd and won by strategy and tact. Here Slingsby there are good men and true north of the Potomac, received his mortal wound. But we will quote for and in sufficient number, to take our hands in the benefit of our readers an extract from a hiscordial amity, and to lead the States recently in tory of the battle, written some years ago, for a rebellion to their seats upon the floor of the cap- paper of this town :

Assuming a perfect restoration of past relations, look to the future with hope;-to a prosperous, intelligent, and united people, and to national turn, fight, conquer, or die. After collecting all the ammunition they could, they embodied and selected Col. grandeur beyond the reach of insult or assault.

New Books. From the publishers, and T. S. Whitaker, we have had placed on our table, "The Brigand, or the Demon of the North," by Victor Hugo, and Receipts from the above Agents for Subscriptions, will writings, the Brigand certainly merits a respectable place among the standard works of modern literature, and one can scarce fail to to be pleased by a perusal of it.

"Jealousy," by George Sand-Madame Dudavant -is quite interesting. Born among the roses, to the sound of music, as the author was, and in early years accustomed to listen to marvellous tales, while wandering along the banks of the the desire may be pardoned: it is the foible, if Indre, for child-like chasing the butterfly in the ravines of the "Dark Valley," it was but an easy ed or seized merely for its own sake, the vice of the task upon arriving to years of discretion, to give to others in her own beautiful style, that which the King's road leading through the town, and took a ponature had blessed her with. The tale opens with sire, grasping avarice, or petty vanity, and has a gay Lothario, singing an operatic air before the attack, driving in the Tory sentries and guards; they consire, grasping avarice, or petty vanity, and has been the sin and error of many of the foremost window of a married woman, who either charmed by the voice, or conscious that her husband is bound in Power attained by unscrupulous means or acci- the two-fold cord of Morpheus and Bacchus, rushes dent, and wielded with no higher motive than to out and with a woman-like refusal, finally confill the pocket, is a means of good converted into an sents to take a ride just before sun-rise. Soon instrument of evil. Such is the power now grasp- seated in the "britzska," the hero attempts flated by the Black Republican majority in Congress. | tery, then lover-like, a little poetry-the beauti-The unforeseen events of the late civil war eleva- fully tinted rays of the rising sun, its hues of purted to position those whom the people would have ple and gold are descanted upon, and poor wo- ed. Such was the general panic produced by this action, man, though married, she does not know what troublesome. The Whigs soon returned to their homes in peatedly doubted their integrity, and condemned their political principles. In the storm of war it their political principles. In the storm of war it excuse that all the men she is ever surrounded by, is easy for the loud, the vicious, and the audacious are either vain and stupid, or intellectual and to appropriate riches and place. To New England cold-pitying the former, fearing the latter. The we attribute the late lamentable struggle; and the apparent object of the hero is to dispel the ennui spirit that now continues the contest in a different of his fair companion, but the conversation is form, and animates and inflames the partisans of suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a Cure, Sumner and Stevens, is of New England. With a with whom they attend mass, and finally persoul never elevated above that of the tradesman, suade to accompany them in their morning pic-New England was for many lustres excluded from nic excursion. On leaving the Church a little power by the combined strength of northern and girl is discovered quite devout and attracts attensouthern Democrats, and thus was insatiable av- tion, much to the disquietude of the Cure .arice baffled and disappointed. The war withdrew The usual sights and scenes of such a counthe south from the political field of the Union; try is passed by, when they finally stop for breakfast, where the Cure enjoys his wine not a little. The little worshipper suddenly reappears, and Madison, and Jackson. This was New Eng. and is discovered to be a bird-tamer, but upon land's opportunity and eagerly embraced. We seeing the Cure, like some Gorgon, he dispels the identify New England with the so-called Republi- charm. A manifest interest however being discan party: we use them as convertible terms, for, played by our hero, and the Cure rebuked, she though the party embraces many States, the soul again displays her wonderous gift, and for the of New England inhabits, directs, and pollutes its first time jealousy is exhibited, but a kiss from the heroine soon brings the wanderer to her feet.

A child of the sun, and natural poet, is met, who under an assumed name and character, takes night full of romance is passed. An early start is made in the morning, and again are exhibited symptoms of jealousy, and of course love-love in all

Sentinel-Standard. We clip the subjoined extract from the Raleigh

are befogged and want light. We have heard incidentally, that the editor of the Standard was not only "standing aloof," but that he was actually opposing, on the streets and in the lobbies, the passage of the Freedmen's

## If thou art privy to thy country's fate, Which, happily foreknowing, may avoid,

Why is it the Standard has been mum about susaining the credit of the State? Why has it rather preserve the credit of the State? Is it imply watching its chances to come out for repudiation: Is that the measure of its loyalty? Is that the way it supports President Johnson, when it knows that

Why is it it stands aloof and does not even put its little finger to promote the passage of the Freedmen's Code, prepared by a commission appointed by the editor of the Standard, and endorsed by his friends? Can Mr. Moore and Mr. Donnell, and Mr. Mason, account for this manifest indifference, if not positive hostility to the Code. especially that part which insists upon negro tes-The negro owes them nothing, so far: he is just timony—the very backbone of the whole Code about square with them. They have liberated the very proposition to amend which, so impressed Mr. Donnell with the ineficiency of the whole scheme that he voted against it? Can the agents daily train for either through or way travelers. who tore him from Africa and sold him into bond- of the Freedmen's Bureau who deem the Standard white man must be arra gned before a military friend of President Johnson? Where is its loyalty tion, while the conductors are ever ready to please President, when it thus bluffs a measure, in which it knows the President feels a deep interest? Is it

W. J. Bingham.

We are pained to see the death of the late WM J. BINGHAM, recently announced in one of the Raleigh papers. We cut out a piece written to his The people are intelligent and practical: they memory, for the purpose of republishing it, but

Mr. Bingham was born in 1802, and was conse-

The news of his death will awaken mingled Scotland, and his mother a daughter of an English gentleman who recided upon the Cape Fear, occurrence of that event, Col. Slingsby, his moth-

The battle of Elizabethtown deserves a place in history, and ought to be recollected by every true-hearted North Carolinian with pride and pleasure. Here sixty men, and content to "let the dead bury their dead," we driven from their homes, their estates ravaged, and houses plundered, who had taken refuge with the Whigs of Du-plin, without funds, and bare of clothing, resolved to rethe river, subsisting on jerked beef and a scanty supply of bread. The Tories had assembled, three hundred or more, at Elizabethtown, and were commanded by Single and the scanty supply of culture. Godden ; the former was a tal nted man, and well fitted for his station; the latter, bold, daring and reckless, ready to risk everything to put down the Whigs. Every pre-"Jealousy," by George Sand. Like all of Hugo's cautionary measure was adopted to prevent surprise, and said Bunting shall be governed and restricted in all collecand sentries were regularly detached and posted. When sembly he little band of Whig heroes, after nightfall, reached the river, not a boat was to be found; but it must be crossed. and that speedily; its depth was ascertained by some who engrossed. were tall and expert swimmers; they to a man cried out, "it is fordable, we can, we will cross it." Not a murmur was heard, and without a moment's delay, they all unressed, tied their clothing and ammunition on their heads baggage they had none,) each man grasping the barrel of his gun, raised the breech so as to keep the lock above water, descended the banks, and entered the river. The taller men found less difficulty; those of lower stature, were scarcely able to keep their months and noses above water : but all safely reached the opposite shore, resumed their dress, fixed their arms for action, made their way brough the low-grounds, then thickly set with cane, ascended the hills, which were high and precipitous, crossed sition in its rear. Here they formed, and in about two hours after crossing a mile below, commenced a furious minded, as any of his Majesty's subjects; so sudden and violent an onset for the moment produced disorder; but the were ralled by their gallant leader, and made for a while the most determined resistance. Slingsby fell mortally wounded, and Godden was killed, with most of the officers of inferior grade. They retreated, some taking refuge in houses, others, the largest portion, leaping pellmell into a deep ravine, since called the Tory Hole. As Year 19, Nays 20 he Tories had unlimited sway from the river to Little Pee Dee, the Whigs, recrossed, taking with them their wound- by which this reference was made and the motion pre-

> must have been cut off to a man. a visit from the President of the Wilmington and interest held in the Atlantic road. effected arrangements for procuring iron, cars, lothe Road, and placing it in a first class condition. We are pleased to be able to say, that the prossome little time to perfect all the improvements contemplated; but the locomotives, cars and iron damage the heretofore profitable interest owned by the will be coming along as rapidly as possible, and day, the receipt of 175 tons of iron for this Road. The energy and perseverance of Capt. Drane,

This battle was fought mostly by river planters, men

who had excrificed much for their country. To judge of

it correctly, it should not be forgotten that the country

from Little Pee Dee to the Catawba, was overrun by the

Tories; Wilmington was in possession of the British, and

Cross Creek of the Tories. Thus situated, the attack made

on them at Elizabethtown assumed much of the character

of a forlorn hope; had the Whigs not succeeded, they

to make this a first class road. We may also as well remark here, that the Wil- the grounds that influenced him in this matter. mington and Weldon Road will soon be placed er time than by any other route.

The completion of bridges which have been de- ports stroyed upon these roads, the leveling road-beds, the relaying with suitable iron, &c., &c., will soon Sentinel of the 5th, and call for information. We furnish the wayfarer with speedier, safer and more works. comfortable transit.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

GENTLY. - The New York Times says: "At the rate at which the temporary followers of the radical leader are deserting his standard, the party promises to assume proportions exceedingly small before the week shall have closed. The belligerent organ here has retired from active and open warfare, and betaken itself as formerly to the feeblest kind of innuendo. There is altogether a turned the cold shoulder to the only reasonable conspicuous absence of anything like forcible maproposition made to the Legislature to restore and lignity in the radical ranks. Let us hope the late assailants of the President will not come to their marrow bones all in a heap. It would neither be seasonable or seemly. Let them come gently, so the President will enforce the payment of all con- that their conversion shall awaken no doubt of Warren, moved to amend the resolutions as follows: adtheir sincerity.

> FOR THE JOURNAL. Messes. Editors :- I have seen with pleasure, hat the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have commenced running an accommodation train every other day. This we hope is but "an earnest of better days to come." For while this train will do much good in the way of moving freight, it cannot meet the wants of a

We hope therefore that our enterprising Superage here. They must do something more for to be par excellence the Union paper, and their intendent will soon be able to announce the runfriend, tell us why it is the Standard is so silent, ning of a daily accommodation train, and thus power to dispose of the homestead without the concur-The exclusive, the devoted friend must neglect, so indifferent, nay so much opposed to this feature meet the wants of a long suffering public. When of the Freedmen's Code, that it never once opens | we have seen through the past winter, women and and sacrifice the white man for the black: he must its mouth in its favor; and General Ruger and children going out at the hour of midnight to meet feed and clothe the negro, too lazy to work; pro-vide asylums for the sick, disabled, and aged; and so soon as the Legislature does its duty to the have wished and longed for a daily train. We hope

Success to our road we say.

PASSENGER.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The sublime moral courage manifested by Andrew Johnson in his late veto challenges the admiration of the whole country. Even Mr. Beecher pays a tribute to the grand en and unparalleled spectacle which this republican President presents in refusing to accept the enormous power offered to the Executive in that act by the representatives of the people. He saves he people from themselves at the hazard of his ted the resolution. own political destruction. His message is a breakwater, defending the Constitution and the liberties of America from a raging sea of innovation, which, unchecked, would subvert the vital principle of free government. The waves may beat, and the tempests may howl for a time, but there these was one offered by Mr. Hutchison to impose a tax of triotism of the American people will rally around the principles which the President has announced, and proclaim to the aggressive elements, "Thus to forther!"

Mr. Hutemson asset the Jose and Indian amendment, and called upon all who were desirous of encouraging and protecting sheep-raising in the State to vote for the amendment. Mr. Cameron urged the adoption of the amendment. Messrs. Marler and Nicks option of the amendment.

Mr. Beecher says, with truth: "It is a most extraordinary spectacle of the times to see Congress journed. gathered from the people, representing the great mass of the people, passing a bill and putting it into the hands of the President, and thereby clothever wielded, and the President vetoing it, and returning it, saying 'I cannot give my assent to it.' Vetoing a bill that makes him so strong." He found himself arrayed in the coming contest | The moral effect of this extraordinary spectacle would be difficult to over-estimate. - Richmond

> RUN HIM FOR PRESIDENT .- The Chicago Tribune (Radical) has made the discovery that Fred. Douglass is the superior of President Johnson in about everything except in the official position he amendment of Mr. Hall's, (reported yesterday,) to refer the question of consolidation to the individual stock-holders.
>
> The resolution encated much discussion—messers, winstead and Donoho favored the passage of the resolution, regarding persons thus helpless, should properly be the charge of the State.
>
> The resolution was amended to include Wade Lindsey,

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, March 1st, 1866. Prayer by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D.D., of the Episco

Mr. Koy of Sampson made a personal explanation in reference to some remarks of the Standard.

Mr. Howard presented a memorial from citizens of Edgec mbc, asking an amendment to the law in reference | reading as the special order.

Mr. Cowles from the Committee on Claims, reported back the resolution in favor of S. R. Bunting, administrator, &c. recommending its passage, with an amendme t, that the to render this the stronghold of Toryism. Nota boat was | tions, by the scale fixing the depreciation of the Confeder suffered to remain on the east side of the river. Guards ate Currency that may be adopted by this General As-

> The resolution, as amended, under suspension of the rules, passed its several readings and was ordered to be RAFTING ON THE CAPE FEAR.

> Mr. McLean introduced a resolution to facilitate rafting of lumber and timber on the Cape Fear river above Faretteville. Referred to the committee on Internal Impro e-STAY LAW.

The rest of the morning session was consumed in perfecting the House bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein. The bill was read by sections, and various amendments were offered, and some few adopted, but they could not be understood, unless reported more fully than we have space to give. The bill will be published as passed. Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

71 P. M. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Stay Law, and upon its passage Mr. Wiggins called the yeas and nays, which resulted Yeas 30; Nays 6.

CONSONIDATION OF THE "CENTRAL" AND ATLANTIC R. R. Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carlina and stead. the N. C. Atlantic Railroads, was considered upon its sec-

Mr. Howard moved to refer the bill to the committee on Internal improvements, upon which motion Mr. Arendell demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed; Subsequently Mr. McCleese moved to reconsider the vote

The Senate then refused by a vote of 19 to 22, to refer to the committee. Messrs. Carter and Arendell supported the bill, and Messrs. Hall, Howard, McKay and Berry opposed its pas-

Mr. Hall desired for Wilmington and the Wilmington and Weldon railroad an equal chance at the trade and freight of Western Carolina. Under the present system they were successfully competing with all rival ports and roads. Cotton was being shipped from the west cia Wilmington to New York cheaper than by any other route. And they asked nothing but an open field, with no legislation to build up other ports and roads to the detriment of Wilmington. He regarded it suicidical policy to jeopard-ise the immense and valuable interest the State owned in WE were highly gratified yesterday morning, by the North Carolina and Wilmington and Weldon railroads to the doubtful experiment of making of any value the

Manchester Railroad, H. M. Drane, Esq., who has Mr. Howard opposed the bill at length. He believed it just returned from Northern cities, where he has ers in the North Carolina railroad, that the consolidation should not be made, but also the interest of the people along the line of the North Carolina railroad. They now comotives, tools, &c., for thoroughly restocking had three competing lines for their freight-the Piedmont, Wilmington and Weldon and the Atlantic roads. He had been informed that under present arrangements freights could be carried from points west to Wilmington and to Newbern or Morehead city, without breaking bulk at credit is equally favorable. Of course it will take the shipper, as well as to the interest of the North Carolina railroad. The consolidation would not only make but one competing line to the Piedmont road, but greatly

State in the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. Mr. McKoy was prepared to vote for the bill, if its friends placed in working order. We noticed the other could show any advantage to be derived to the State. He represented no Rairroad, but would act for the weal of the whole State. The directory nor the stockholders of either road had asked for this consolidation, and if it would redound to the interest of these roads, it was singular the warrant the assertion that every effort will be made | management of the corporations were not here urging the

Mr. Wiggins wa opposed to the bill, and briefly stated Mr. Carter regarded this consolidation as the only way to compete successfully with the Piedmont Road, and to in a condition that will enable it to compete with prevent it would be to pour the wealth of our Western ounties through the ports of Richmond and Norfolk. He any rival route, and thereby enable passengers did not regard it as detrimental to the interests of Wilfrom north to south, and vice versa, to make short- mington and her road, but regarded it as the only means left, since the completion of the Danville connection, to secure the freightage from the West to one of our own

Mr. Arendell also contended that this was the only means left to make profitable the vast interest held by the State in the two roads. The increased facilities and reduced expenses, would add greatly to the value of these Mr. Jones of Wake, moved to amend by adding the fol

" Provided, That when the said Roads are consolidated, that it shall be the duty of the managers of said Road to allow their ears, when load d with freight or merchandize to pass on the different connecting Roads in which the State has an interest upon such terms as the Board of Internal Improvements may direct." The amendment was

Mr. Hall moved to amend, by adding the following pro-Provided. That in the election for ratification or rejection, the individual stockholders alone shall be allowed And the question pending on this amendment, the hour 10 o'clock, P. M.) arriving, the Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 1.

The resolution, introduced on vesterday, by Mr. York, that the House hereafter hold evening sessions, meeting t seven o'clock, P. M., was taken up. Mr. Jenkins of ourned at 2 o'clock, P. M., and meet again at 4 o'clock,

Mr. Faircloth of Wayne, moved to amend the amendment as follows: meet at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., and adjourned at 3 P. M. On motion of Mr. Ferrell, the resolution and amendments were laid on the table.

A bill to establish Freehold Homesteads for the citizens of the State, was put on its second reading. [This bill of land in the country, or two acres in town, to be exempt from execution for any debts contracted, or cause of action, or other liability, save taxes accruing after the same is registered: Provided, said homestead shall not be exmpt from execution for any debt or cause of action arising upon any penal bond or covenant previously executed. The bill further provides that a husband shall not have with the same formalities that may be required by law to convey lands of "femes covert."]

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the bill was amended by stribefore "acres" and inserting king out the word "fifty" The bill as amended passed its second reading. The

rules were suspended and the bill had its third reading. Mr. Jenkins of Gaston, moved to amend by enlarging the homestead-striking out "one hundred" and insert-ing "two hundred" before the word "acres." This amendment was rejected, and the bill passed third reading.

CHEROKEE INDIANS. Scuste resolutions in favor of Cherokee Indians, passed their several readings after discussion mainly relative to an appropriation of \$100 from the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Indian Chief Bushyhead to Washington

Mr. Hoke opposed the resolution and urged a refer-Mr. Holderby did not feel at liberty to vote for the resolution, but was willing to be one of an hundred to give a dollar each for the purpose indicated. Mr. Blythe concurred with Mr. Holderby

Messrs. Jenkins of Warren, Waugh and Marler suppor-An engrossed resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers, had its first reading. REVENUE.

The House then took up the revenue bill on its third Sundry amendments were offered and rejected. Among tion for each head of a family.

posed it. The amendment was rejected.

The bill passed its third reading and the House ad-

SENATE. FRIDAY, March 2nd, 1866.

Prayer by the Rov. A. Smedes, D.D., of the Episcopal Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of amend-

ing the law applicable to burglary. LENGTH OF SPEECH. The resolution introduced by Mr. Pitchford, limiting speeches to fifteen minutes, was adopted. NORTH CAROLINA AND ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, came up as Mr. Leitch of Robeson, was in favor of the amendment, and gave his views at length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Covington could not support the bill unless the am nament of Mr. Hall was incorporated. Mr. Donoho m ved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion prevail
- Yea: 23, Nays 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Avecek Berry, Bullock, Covington, Cowper,

Messrs. Aycock, Berry, Bullock, Covington, Cowper, Donoho, Ferebee, Garner, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Howard, Jones of Columbus, Leitch of Robeson, McCleese, McKoy, McLean, Pitchford, Stanford, Whitford, Wiggins, Williams, Wilson and Winstead.

And the following voted in the negative:

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Boner, Boyd, Bynum,
Carter, Cowles, Gash, Gorrell, Harris of Butherford, Isbell,

Iones of Wake, Keener, Latham, McEachern, Morgan, Shober, Snead and Tayloe. NEGROES, &C.

The engrossed bill concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, was considered on its second The bill was read by sections, and but little discussion was elicited until the 9th section was read;-this section gives the negre the right to testify in all controversies of he rights of person or property, and also in pleas of the State, when such persons are a party interested Mr. Carter moved to strike out the proviso "that this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in mat-

ters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the courts of this State." Mr. Carter advocated the adoption of his amendment, and the passage of the bill at length and with great force.

Mr. Bynum sustained him in the amendment and in the

Mr. Ferebee, with much force approved the amendment and gave notice he would at the proper time, move to strike out the section. Mr. McLean opposed the bill. Mr. Howard would support the bill with the words desired to be stricken out, remaining, but should the amendment of Mr. Carter prevail, he would be forced to oppose the bill. The Senate refused to strike out. Yeas 18: navs

The hour arriving the Senate adjourned.

74 P. M. DEFEAT OF THE NEGRO BILL. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill con cerning Negroes, &c.

Mr. Ferebee moved to strike out the 9th section, (giving the negro the right to testify.) The Senate refused to strike out. Yeas 19; nays 20. The question then recurring upon the passage of the bill, it was rejected as follows:

YEAS Messrs. Arendell, Berry, Black, Boner, Boyd, Symum, Carter, Donoho, Gash, Howard, Keener, Latham, McEachern, Sheber, Stanford, Tayloe, Wilson and Win-Nays.-Messrs, Ayeock, Blount, Bullock, Covington, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Garner, Gerrell, Harris of

Franklin, Harris of Rutherford, Jones of Columbus, Jones | Revenue ordinance of the Convention; a bill to incorpoof Wake, Leitch of Robeson, McClure, McKoy, McLean, rate the North Carolina Mining Company; and engrossed Morgan, Pitchford, Spead, Wiggins and Williams. - 22. DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. Mr. Harris' of Rutherford, bill to establish a scale of de-

preciation of Confederate currency was read the second The question was upon the substitute of Mr. Howard

to the substitute offered by Mr. Bynum, Mr. Howard's substitute is as follows : Sec. 1 Be it enasted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enocted by the authority of the same. That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (a majority of the Justices being present) shall at the first term after the ratification of this act, or at a subsequent term if not disposed of at the said first term, proceed to establish a scale of depreciation

of Confederate currency for each month from the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to May 1st, 1865. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That at the same time the said Court shall adjust a schedule of prices of all articles of personal property of ordinary traffic in their respective counties, and also the value of labor, and that from time to time they shall add to said list as they may be request-

ed to do by any citizen of the county. preciation and schedule of prices shall be held and taken to be the proper value of said currency, personal property Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That the respective Courts

may appoint a commission of three or more persons to make and report said scale and schedule, subject to their approval, should they deem said course advisable. Mr. Howard's amendment was not adopted-yeas 14 Mr. Bynum's substitute was then adopted, and the bill

as amended, passed its second reading.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD BAILROAD. Mr. Harris', of Rutherford, bill to extend the charter of the W., C. & R. R. R., passed to its engrossment under a suspension of the rules. FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr. McLean's bill for the relief of Fayetteville, passed its second reading. Proposes to loan to the town of Fav-When, 10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, March 2rd, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal church. the Public Treasury. The resolution passed 1st reading; By Mr. Harper, for the Finance committee, a bill to au- and the House adjourned until Monday morning thorise the public Treasurer to make special deposits. By Mr. Hoke, a bill to raise a Sinking Fund. By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to legalise the courts of Pleas

and Quarter Sessions held by the Provisional Justices in the county of Mecklenburg By Mr. Blackmer, a bill to extend relief to Robert Christy and others. By Mr. Blackmer, a resolution in favor of R. H. Bradley

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A bill for the benefit of the Public Schools, introduced y Mr. Jenkins of Granville, was put on its third reading and was amended by the substitution of a bill for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State, reported from the Committee on Education. [The subtitute adopted proposes to issue for the benefit of the schools \$200,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, yearly, for two years, redeemable in 6 per cent, bonds of the State, or in the

National Currency. 1 The question recurring on the passage of the bill as amended, Messrs. McAden, Dalby and Smith of Hertford, opposed the passage, and Messrs. Blackmer, Jenkins of Warren, Caldwell, McNair and Holderby addressed the

House in its support.

Mr. Holderby said he did not intend to bore the House with a speech; he merely wished to call the attention of members to this fact, that at the close of the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the State of North Carolina issued Treasury notes in fractional parts of a dollar, amounting to the sum of \$80,000; that \$25,000 of these notes were vested in stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, which all knew, were as good as gold up to the commencement of the war through which we had just past-that the remainder of these notes were in circulation, and were equivalent to gold-that there was no constitutional provision now which did not exist then, against the issue and circulation of State Treasury notes-he should therefore support the

Mr. Burton said in support of the bill, he had acted as Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for his county, and could testify that much good had been done by them-that many children had been taught to read and write at least in consequence of their the bill would pass unless a better one was offered. Mr. Moore of Martin, moved to amend the bill by strik-

bill now before the House.

ng out the provision authorizing the issue of certificates f indebtedness, and inserting instead a provision empowering the Literary Board to borrow money for the support of the Common Schools, hypotheticating stocks belonging to the Literary Fund to secure its payment. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, offered a substitute abolishing the office of Treasurer of the Literary Fund, appropriating

\$50,000 annually for school purposes, and empowering the everal County Courts to levy taxes in aid of schools. Mr. Dalby moved to amend the amendment by substinting a bill, now before the Senate, abolishing the office Superintendent of Common Schools, and suspending The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment was also rejected, and the bill passed ts second reading as follows: Yeas.-Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Beasley, of Halifax, Dickey, Dunn, Faison, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Hodnett, Holderby, Houston, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Marler, Matthews, McGuire, McIntosh, McNair, Mott, Nicks, New-

sum, Page, Paimer, Potter, Shaw, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Teague, Thigpen, Waugh, Williams, Wilson, York. - 57. NAYS-Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Blair, Bonner, Bryson, Campbell, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dalby, Dargan, time for tobacco planting. Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Farrow, Flythe, Furr, Har-Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Hutchinson, Jenkins of Gaston, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, McAden, McDonald, McEachern, Melson, Moere of Ala-mance, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Murrrill, Niven, Rosebro, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Hertford, Scoggin, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler,

Whitley, Yellowly-47. The following bills and resolutions passed third reading, viz: a bill to authorize the sale of a lot to the city of Raleigh for a burial ground; a bill to legalize the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held by the provisional Justies in the county of Mecklenburg; resolutions in reference to sketches of lower North Carolina; resolution to repair the State House; a bill to authorize the sale of the Roanoke Valley Railroad; a bill to reduce the bonds of Sheriffs and other officers; a bill to require a deposite of securities to be made by foreign insurance companies doing business n the State, and a bill to incorporate the Rock Island

Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Moore of Martin, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co. Mr. McNair, a resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay. Mr. Niven, a resolution in favor of Daniel W. Chambers. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.
Sundry unimportant bills were laid on the table under adverse reports from committees to which they had been respectively referred, and the House adjourned until 10 'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1866. Prayer by Roy. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist Church. ANNUITY TO CERTAIN DISABLED SOLDIERS. Mr. Winstead introduced a resolution in favor of John

hundred dollars per annum be paid to this man, (he having lost both arms at Bristoe Station.) The resolution elicited much discussion-Messrs. Win-

of Yadkin county, and fifty dollars per annum to W. H. the Sou Hamilton, of Wake county, and passed to its engressment. blood."

NEGRO TESTIMONY BILL AGAIN. Mr. McKov moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill concerning negroes and persons of mixed blood, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Howard moved to make it the special order for 72 P. M., Tuesday night, and the motion was not adopted. Yeav 19; nays 19—the Speaker voted in the negative.

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The question then being on the passage of the bill its second reading, was put and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Carter called the yeas and nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Aycock, Berry, Black, Blount, Boner, Boyd, Bynum, Carter, Coward, Donoho, Gash, Hall, Howard, Isbell, Keener, Latham, McEachern, McKoy, Shober, Stanford, Tayloe, Whitford, Wilson and Winstead NAYS—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Garner, Gorsell, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Rutherford, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Leitch of Robeson, McCleese, McLean, Morgan, Pitchford, Snead and Wig-

PRIVATE BILLS. A large number of private bills were passed, none of which are of general interest Bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company, passed its second reading.

The Senate adopted the resolution of Mr. Pitchford to

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

adjour until Monday morning

The Senate at 2 p'clock P. M. adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 3. The Speaker laid before the House petitions from citizens of Chatham county-praying a change in the time of holding courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said Mr. Dargan presented a memorial from citizens of Wadesboro', Anson county, praying that the Commission-

ers of said town be empowered to tax retailers of spiritu-Mr. Blair introduced a resolution restricting members to fifteen minute speeches, in debate. Lies over under Mr. Leigh of Tyrrell, a bill for the relief of H. B. Norman. Sheriff of Terrill county. Mr. McGuire, a bill to incorporate County Line Lodge Ancient York Masons. Mr. Webb, for the Committee on Millitary Affairs, a bill

to re-enact Chapter 70 Revised Code, entitled "Militia. and to amend the same. An engrossed bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to receive and invest the land scrip, donated to this State by Congress for the endowment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College passed its several readings.

ON CALENDAR. A bill to extend the time for collecting taxes under the Robert Christy and others," passed their several read-A bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, laid

on the table some days since, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Waugh, and discussed at length on third reading, and was again laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Moore Mr. Caldwell moved to take up a bill for the relief of Caleb A. Boon, Sheriff of Guilford county. On motion of Mr. Henry, this motion was laid on the

Mr. Wilson moved to take up a bill for the relief of the sureties of certain Sheriffs. This motion was laid on the table, on motion of Mr A Senate resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers had its first reading. Referred.

Mr. Hoke introduced a resolution of inquiry, relative to cotton and rosin belonging to the State. An engressed bill to authorize the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, to extend said road from the town of Rutherfordton by the most practicable route westward, to some point of intersection with the western extension of the North Carolina Railroad, at or near the town of Asheville, in Buncombe county; had

its first reading and was referred. A bill to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company; a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Swansboro; and, a bill for the relief of owners of lands and houses; presed third reading. [The last of these was reported from the Judiciary committee as a substitute for a bill in relation to landlords, heretofore referred to said committee. I

A bill in relation to the Judiciary was made the special order for Wednesday next. A bill in relation to the Justices of the Peace of Bladen ounty; a bill to authorize the chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alamance county, to sell property; and, a bill to amend chapter 75, Revised Code. n relation to Notaries Public; passed third reading. Mr Hoke, from the Committee on the Sinking Fund, reported a substitute for "the bill to raise a Sinking Fund :" which had its first reading.

The bill for collecting revenue, heretofore made the special order for Monday next, was taken up for consideration, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Hertford. The bill, with slight amendment, passed its third reading. Mr. McNair, from the Special Committee, to which was referred a resolution of inquiry relative to the suffering poor in regions devastated by the federal armies, submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution to loan \$5,000

o'clock. Report of Gov. Harris, General Price and Judge

for the space of two years to counties so devastated, from

To the H n. M. F. Maury, Imperial Commissioner

SIR: The undersigned have the honor to submit the following report Immediately after our appointment, we proceeded to the District of Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of examining the lands n that district owned by the government. We have visited and examined the haciendas and

lands in said district mentioned in the decree of 5th September, 1865. They are situated upon the nineteenth parallel of North latitude, upon a plain which descends from the region of perpetual snows, and within twenty-five or thirty miles of the snow-capped peak of Orizaba. The altitude of this plain is about 2,850 feet above the level of the sea, giving a climate which is positively delightful, where it is never too warm to wear cloth clothes and to sleep under a blanket with comfort, and rarely cold enough to wear an overcoat. We are informed by intelligent persons who have lived in the coun-

try for many years, that the extreme variations of the thermometer will not exceed twenty degrees. The soil is extremely fertile and highly productive, abounding in every variety of tropical fruit, and of the finest quality. Yielding under the present imperfect system of cultivation large crops. of corn, barley, rice, tobacco, sugar cane and cofaid, that would not have been without them, and hoped fee, with almost every variety of vegetable, while that portion of the lands nearest the coast produces heavy crops of cotton of an excellent quality. Under a proper system of cultivation, we are satisfied that these lands may be made to produce equal to any that we have ever seen. We find mahogany, cedar, oak and other valuable timber in the forest, while the orange, lemon, lime, fig. guayava and vanilla grow luxuriantly in the woods These lands are, in our opinion, admirably adapted to the purposes of colonization. Considering soil, climate, location and variety of crops, we know of no better, if, indeed, we have ever seen

so desirable a country for agricultural pursuits. Some of them lie upon and all in reach of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, the most distant being within twelve miles of the road. Black, Blackmer, Blythe, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, and about seventy from the city of Vera Cruz, and Candler, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Davis from fifteen to twenty miles from Passo del Machio. to which point the road is now in operation. We are assured by the people of the country that two crops of corn can be raised upon the

> we are satisfied that the custom of the country is to raise a crop of corn and a crop of tobacco on the same land, the corn ripening before the usual Coffee is extensively and profitably cultivated in the immediate vicinity of these lands. The excellent quality of the coffee grown here in times past gives it high rank in the coffee markets of the

same lands each year, and from what we have seen

world. The cultivation of the coffee crop is simple, easy and cheap, producing annually from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds per acre. The absence of any local cause of disease, and the healthy and robust appearance of the people living upon this plain, give ample assurances as to the health of the country. The surveyors are now engaged in surveying the lands referred to. It is believed they will complete the survey within a week or ten days, when their settlement will commence by about thirty American immigrants, who are now here awaiting the completion of the

Immediately upon seeing these immigrants furnished with lands, we will proceed to the examination of Zougolica and Jalappa lands, upon which we hope to be able to report very soon. Respectfully submitted.

I. G. HARRIS. STERLING PRICE. JOHN PERKINS. Cordova, November 14, 1865.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT. -At a great Johnson endorsement meeting, held the other day in New True, of Person county. The resolution provides for one Haven, Conn., Mr. Doolittle, United States Senstor from Wisconsin, made the following state-

"Generals Grant and Sherman, both authorized him to say, that in their opinion, an attempt to force negro suffrage upon them (the people of the South) would deluge the whole land in